

Riparian Communities: Vegetative communities found in association with either open water or water close to the surface; includes meadows, aspen groves, and other trees and shrubs in association with streams and other water sources.

Roads: Vehicle routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Saleable Minerals: A group of mineral materials including, but not limited to, petrified wood and common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, cinders, and clay on public lands. These minerals may be disposed of through a contract of sale or a free use permit authorized by the Materials Act of 1947 as amended by PL-167 and PL-87-713. Also referred to as mineral materials.

Scoping Process: An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

SCORP: (Idaho) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Sensitive Species: Species whose populations or ranges are so limited that any reductions in numbers, habitat availability, or habitat condition could result in their being placed on the endangered list.

Site (Archaeological): A physical location where primitive and historic human activities or events occurred and evidence remains that can be used to document human history.

Solitude: The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): An administratively or Congressionally recognized area that possesses outstanding recreation resources or where recreation use causes significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems, or resource damage.

Speleothem: A secondary mineral that forms in caves. Most speleothems are composed of carbonate minerals, but other speleothems may be composed of sulfate, halide, hydroxide, nitrate, oxide, phosphate, or silicate minerals. Better known types of speleothems are stalactites, stalagmites, columns, helictites, flowstone, draperies, and cave flowers.

Spelunking

Spelunking: The activity or hobby of exploring caves.

Substantially Unnoticeable: Refers to something that either is so insignificant as to be only a very minor feature of the overall area or is not distinctly recognizable by the average visitor as being manmade or man-caused because of age, weathering, or biological change.

Succession: See Plant Succession.

Suitability: As used in the Wilderness Act and in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, refers to a recommendation by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that certain Federal lands satisfy the definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act and have been found appropriate for designation as wilderness on the basis of an analysis of the existing and potential uses of the land.

Supplemental Values: Resources associated with wilderness which contribute to the quality of wilderness areas.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A species is classified as either threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Trend: The direction of change in ecological condition, usually measured in terms of upward, downward, and static.

Apparent Trend - A one-time observation of a representative area of a vegetation type which considers plant vigor, seedlings, surface litter, and soil movement, and which compares the vegetative composition of the natural potential (climax community) of the area.

Photo Trend - A method employing periodic measurements and photographs of vegetation within a selected plot of land to assess range trend on a long-term basis.

Trespass: Any unauthorized use of public land.

Occupancy - Normally, the construction of improvements or placement of materials on public lands.

Agricultural - Normally, the preparation of public land for farming. Includes, but is not limited to, clearing, breaking ground, seeding, cultivating, irrigating, grazing, and harvesting crops.

Uncommon Species: Species that are not endangered or sensitive but are not widespread in the State of Idaho.

Upper Pleistocene: A period of geologic time between 10,000 and 500,000 years ago.

UPRR: Union Pacific Railroad.

Utilization: The proportion of current year's forage production that was consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Value-at-Risk: A rating system used to prioritize the dispatching of suppression crews in a multiple fire situation. Value-at-risk is established by evaluating each resource separately to determine either beneficial or detrimental effects fire has on that resource. A numerical rating is given each resource, plus being detrimental and minus beneficial. After each resource has been evaluated individually, the totals are summarized to establish the values.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the present plant community on a site based on the dominant plant species in the community.

Vegetative Manipulation: Actions taken that alter the existing plant communities to achieve the specific management goals in a particular area.

Visitor Use Day (VUD): An administrative measure of a calendar day or portion thereof spent participating in a specific recreation activity by an individual.

Way: A vehicle route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Act of Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Characteristics

Wilderness Characteristics: Identified by Congress in the 1964 Wilderness Act; namely size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features. A wilderness area must possess at least 5,000 acres or more of contiguous public land; be substantially natural or generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man being substantially unnoticeable; and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Congress said a wilderness area may have supplemental values, which include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which are referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Wilderness Management Policy: The BLM's policy that prescribes the general objectives and specific activity guidance applicable to all designated BLM wilderness areas.

Wilderness Recommendation: A recommendation by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of Interior, or the President, with respect to an area's suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Wilderness Review: The entire process of wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wilderness Values: The amenities and benefits connected with areas having large size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

WSA: Wilderness Study Area. A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Xeric: Pertaining to, or adapted to, a dry environment.